

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1899

Removal of Disabilities.

The New York Times calls General Butler "a Maphistocrat," and describes the bill for the removal of disabilities recently reported by him from the Reconstruction Committee as "an effort of cool, heartless mockery." "An effort of relief subject to conditions which make its rejection certain"—as "an insult to the feelings and an outrage upon the convictions of the very class for whose benefit we must suppose it to have been prepared." The Times adds:

"The time has come when the country expects, and when the Republican party can afford, to concede a more generous policy. The fruits of victory are no longer in peril. Strenuous and severe are not now essential to safety. The reconstruction acts have brought back seven States, and it behooves us to treat their people in a manner that shall as speedily as possible obliterate traces of conflict and restore harmony and confidence. We may be firmly loyal without being arrogant or despotic. We may guard the interests of loyalists and the Government without perpetually dinning into the ears of those who were once antagonists that we are their masters. The spirit that would needlessly prolong suffering, or wantonly humiliate a people we have conquered, is simply fishish."

The Times says in conclusion that "as a means of perfecting the restoration of the Union some general measure for the removal of disabilities is desirable—not a huckstering measure."

## Mixed Schools.

One of the issues made in our State canvass was the question of mixing the races in the common schools. The Democrats and Conservatives contended that the Constitution did not prohibit mixed schools, and the Radicals had repeatedly refused to incorporate such a provision in the Constitution. On the other hand the speakers of that party, white and black, met these arguments with the protest that neither race wished or would permit the association of white and negro children in the common schools; that such a discrimination in the Constitution would have been unjust, and did not properly belong in that instrument, and that when the school bill was passed, all parties would unite in separating the races.

It was urged that probably when in any township there were enough children of each race to justify the erection of more than one school house and the employment of a sufficient number of teachers, there would be no mixture of races in the schools; but where there were very few of either white or black children, that it would be found impracticable to provide separate schools, and the people unable to build two houses and support two schools, under the law compelling all children to go to school a certain term of years, that there would be a forced association of white and black children in such townships. The Executive Committee of the Conservative party issued addresses to the people, calling their attention to this matter and warning them of the approach of danger. Their words were unheeded and their fears unavailing. The white people of the West, who, from the very small proportion of blacks in their midst, did not foresee the danger and could not appreciate their strength, paid no attention to these appeals, but by their votes deliberately placed the control of the local governments of their Eastern fellow-citizens in the hands of their former slaves, who transferred it with ignorant and prejudiced avidity, to worthless strangers and more worthless natives.

We labored in vain to show our Western friends that while negro Sheriffs and Constables, Mayors and policemen could not be elected over them, that in the question of mixed schools they were more directly interested than the people of the East. In no county, probably, West of Rowan were there sufficient negro children in any one township to justify the erection of school houses or the employment of a teacher, and from necessity such negro children would be forced to go to school with white children. In some portions of the East the exact reverse would be the case. But in the West it would be an exception to find enough colored children to form a school. The Western Radicals, with the aid of the Democrats of the House, have succeeded temporarily in preventing mixed schools, but we feel confident it will be found that the requirements of the Constitution cannot be carried out under the present bill, and that the question will again be pressed at the Fall session of the Legislature, with what success we cannot now predict.

To show how loftily leading Radicals gave up the attempt we copy the following debate, from the Standard, with the remark that all the speakers are Radicals. It may be well to add that thirty-one voted against the final passage of the bill, all Radicals, because separate schools are required, and among them all the negroes of the House. General Estes voted aye, and French nay:

Mr. French arose to a question of privilege and said Mr. Bowman was reported in the Standard as having on yesterday said that "he could tell the gentlemen from New England (Mr. French) and those few Republicans who voted with him for mixed schools, and a law to force mixed schools on the people of the South, that the Republican party, and not he (Mr. French), was the one to be blamed for the error in the published report. He was not in favor of mixed schools, but simply favored the proposition that the people of the South should have the right to settle the question involved for themselves. To this extent, and no further, was he liable to the charge made." He contended that the Constitution gave us no right to make any distinction in the schools for the two races, but he was willing to allow the people to have separate schools in their townships if they desired. In reference to compelling attendance of children upon the schools, he had favored that proposition merely to prevent the vagrancy that did and would exist if no such provision were to be incorporated in the school bill; and further, for the reason that he desired that every child should have the benefits to be obtained from the common school system of the State.

Mr. Bowman said that he had been correctly reported. He could not but construe the action of the gentleman from New England (Mr. French) in moving to strike out the word "separate schools" in the 61st section of the school bill, as a strike for mixed schools. He contended that

if the amendment referred to had been adopted mixed schools would have been the result. He knew that the gentleman had voted against the amendment, but he did so because, as a person from Cumberland (Mr. Leary), to insert the word "separate" in the school bill, was "may establish" for the people of the State a section to compel parents to send their children to school, which implied a right to refuse to do so, which was a free people. For the reasons stated he had uttered the remarks reported in the Standard.

Mr. French further explained that his object was to refer the question of separate schools to the township, leaving it to the people to decide a few colored children. To establish separate schools for those children would subject the township to heavy expense; but if in that case they very cheerfully to concede to themselves that right, they taking themselves to pay the additional expense thereby incurred.

Mr. Bowman made the previous question on the bill and an adjournment, which was sustained. He was allowed one minute to give his objections to the bill, but even then was more particularly confined to his amendments. He would vote for the bill unless sections 33 and 62 were restored. He desired that there should be uniformity in text books as prescribed by law.

Section 33 provides that the residents and tax payers of a township may have a free school for more than four months in a year if they choose and are willing to be taxed for that purpose. That section had been stricken out. He believed so much of that right was anti-republican and oppressive. But the House had gone further; it had stricken out section 62, which provided that no township should draw any portion of the school fund unless it maintained a free school for at least four months. The Constitution provided that the school should be kept open for at least four months. Striking out that section permitted a violation of the Constitution, an encroachment of the school fund and a fraud on the people, and as much as his constituents needed them, he never could vote for this bill.

Mr. Hayes said that when a great man died, the flags were put at half mast, and the bells were tolled in respect to his death. The same respect should be paid to the death of a Republic. He hoped that the flag on the Capitol would be put at half mast, and that the bells would be tolled in respect to the death of a Republic. He was a dying condition, and would in a political sense be placed where they would cease from troubling and where they would cease to be at rest. [Laughter.]

Mr. French said that as the Republicans were so much opposed to the bill, he hoped that its passage would be put down as a Democratic triumph, etc.

The Rutherford Star and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

The editors of the Rutherford Star, in their issue of April 1st, instant, call upon us to answer certain questions with regard to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, which we are disposed, at least, to try to answer. We desire to say, however, that we do not profess to be able to answer for this Company. The Board of Directors are business men; and they pursue their business according to their best judgment, and they keep their own counsel. The President of this Company is our warm, personal friend. Personally, he would do as much for us, and we would do as much for him as any man we know; but, though we have called upon him once or twice to give us information which would enable us to answer certain questions, which have appeared in this same Rutherford Star, he has positively refused to give it to us, saying that the Stockholders of the Company could command any information from him which they desired at the proper time, and in the proper manner; but he would not say anything to us, or to anybody else which was likely to lead him or his Company into a newspaper controversy. We say, therefore, that what we write is written upon our own responsibility, according to the best information we have; and he have no information of which the editors of the Rutherford Star could not have availed themselves if they had chosen to do so.

We say, first, that if these editors had published the whole of an article which lately appeared in our paper upon this very subject, instead of publishing an extract, garbled to suit their own purposes, there would have been no necessity for several of the questions which they pretend to ask in the issue of their paper to which we allude, for that part of our article which appears to have been purposely omitted, contains an abundant answer to these very questions. And we say, second, that if these editors had read as they ought to have read, and made themselves fully acquainted with the reports of the officers of this Company, which were submitted to the regular annual meetings of the Stockholders, they would have found an abundant answer to all their questions, and there would have been no necessity for the several articles which they have published with regard to this Company. If it will suit their purposes to have their questions answered, and then to leave the multifarious matters connected with the management of the Company to the tribunal to which it properly belongs—that is to say to the Stockholders of the Company—we will greatly rejoice at it, and with the hope that we may contribute to this end, we will answer their questions as fully and as frankly as we can, and then, for the present, at least, we are done with the subject.

The inquiries of these editors may all be comprised in the following, taken from their own paper:

"What else could be expected when other roads were ahead, nearing completion, and the officers of this road lying on their oars, receiving handsome salaries, refusing to accept any appropriation to complete the road, and then, when it had been enough money to build it, and still not a spoke stuck in the ground?"

The answer to these inquiries is simply this: The other roads to which the editors allude are going ahead entirely upon the credit of the State. They have received millions of State bonds, while this road has been compelled to rely entirely on its own credit, which credit, as often as it has been established, has been broken down by the efforts and the misrepresentations of the Radical party who are determined to control the road, to hold its offices, to disperse its patronage, or to destroy it. This has been apparent in all of their actions and the editors of the Rutherford Star have assisted in the work. This road cannot even collect from the State thousands of dollars which the State compelled from them in the shape of a forced loan, and then disgracefully repudiated it; and though it is true that the Convention endorsed one million of dollars of the bonds of this Company, yet the Company has been required to pay the interest on these bonds, and has paid it regularly. This is more than the State can say of its own bonds. The charge implied in the latter part of this question is too ridiculous for notice. Everybody who here knows that the officers of this Company are not lying upon their oars, but that they are hard working men, and that their salaries are more than two-thirds of the salaries re-

ceived by similar officers in the other Companies which have their termini in this city.

We say, in the second place, that the officers of this Company have never refused an appropriation to complete the road. If the editors of the Star will examine the records of the Legislature and the Convention, they will see that no such appropriation has ever been made; and, therefore, they could not have refused it. But, as citizens of the State, they have thought that the Legislature ought not to make appropriations of any kind, for any purpose, because the people were already burdened with sufficient debt—if they had been members of the Legislature they could not, and they would not, have voted for any of these appropriations; and, as honest men, they would not ask, or buy, others to do what they would not do themselves. It may be said, therefore, that they have never applied for any appropriations, but it cannot be said, with truth, that they have refused them.

Again, The President of the Company has never said that he had money enough to build the road. He did say to members of the Legislature, and he has said in his reports, that there was legislation enough, means enough, bonds enough to complete the road, slowly but surely; but he expressly named members of the Radical party who he could not make those means available unless they would cease their efforts against them. They did not wish him to make those means available—they did not wish their efforts against him; and behind the result! They have gained what they were determined to gain, or sacrifice the road—their will upon the entire control of it, and the possession of its offices.

We might extend this article to an indefinite length, but our limits forbid it. We will only say, therefore, that the other questions which these editors have asked, are already fully answered in that part of our article already mentioned, which they neglected to publish. And then, in perfect good faith, we will ask these editors to cease this kind of warfare; and, if they have complaints to make, to come before the Stockholders at their next meeting, and make their complaints; and if they do not get full satisfaction, we are very much mistaken in the men whom they have slandered, and we have undertaken to defend.

Sparkling Catawba Springs.

We are informed by a letter from the Proprietor, that the Legislature has incorporated the "Sparkling Catawba Springs Company," and that a joint stock company is to be formed on the 5th of May. Thirty-eight thousand dollars has been expended in improving the property, and the whole is now valued at sixty thousand dollars. There are to be sold one hundred and twenty shares at five hundred dollars each. Attached to the Springs are two hundred and fifty acres of good land, and a fine stone house—all of which is included, together with the furniture and buildings which are ample enough to accommodate between three and four hundred persons.

We are satisfied that this is one of the most desirable and valuable watering places in the State. The reputation of its waters are deservedly high, and we feel that it must become the popular summer resort of North Carolina.

The Charlotte Times says that several capitalists of that city will take stock, and there is but little doubt that all will be taken before the season opens.

## Office Seeking.

Never in the history of the nation has so disgraceful a scene been witnessed as that presented by the thousands of greedy capitalists flocking to the national capital since the inauguration. Nothing can equal it, except it be the policy of the new President in his appointments. The professional office-seekers have always been a class of men that few could admire, though in some instances their abilities might have been greatly respected; but the tide of events which has elevated an imbecile to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, and made the high gifts of office and power a division of family spoils and a speculative investment for adventurers, has even lowered the standard, and is truly sufficient to render a thoroughly Republic-loving people heartily sick of a democratic form of government and its pusillanimous fruits.

That the administration has been weakened by the puerile appointments of President Grant, there is no question. As an evidence of this the important management of the Treasury has been placed in the hands of one who, in his recent action regarding the interest on the public debt—his first demonstration as Secretary of the Treasury—has thus made clear his character as a "fussy, impracticable politician, and demolished all pretensions which he may have had to be considered a statesman and a financier." And thus has been the appointment of the offices; friendship and family ties first, when he dared, but submitting to the party lash when the controlling element frowned; the influence of gifts next; minor considerations and policy next, until the consideration of the ability of the candidate seemed to be lost sight of altogether.

With the aspirants—and they were many—a species of insanity appeared to possess them. Hundreds seemed to have staked their chances on a single die, and to attain the successful throw the capital has been in a perfect storm. But all could not be successful—some must be losers; and slowly the disappointed ones begin to leave the capital. Each train carries away hundreds after the announcement of every new batch of appointments, and but a few thousand are left. While we feel a miserable contempt for these foul birds of prey, yet we pity them to some extent; for who among them had not a right to expect something, after the disgraceful elevations this age has witnessed?

From such scenes memory carries us back to the days of the past and we sigh for that moral greatness and purity in office never, alas! to be again witnessed under the present government. The great dead of the past we recall to mind with pride, and thank God they were the true representatives of a noble people. We

look around in our homes and we see the descendants of that same people misrepresented by a mongrel crowd, actuated by all the hellish promptings of avarice, dishonesty and political and moral corruption. Where giants of greatness formerly stood, pigmies stalk the earth and affect to stand in their places; through the legislative halls where statesmen strode, the stealthy tread of the vile Puritan is heard and the filthy sight of the African—quandoo rice field hand—is seen. Surely office is a great thing, and we are progressing because it is within the reach of all. Yes, progressing in the mire of depravity, and sinking deeper in the pool of corruption, and daily witnessing vice in high places. God save us longer from such boasted progress!

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Commissioners held a regular meeting in the Sheriff's office yesterday morning, when the following Assessors were appointed for the several townships:

Wilmington—Jas. Wilson, Henry Jones (colored) and E. D. Hewlett.

Federal Point—Solomon Reeves, Henry Davis (colored) and Stephen Keyes.

Masonboro—Elijah Hewlett, Jos. Smith (colored) and John W. Wagner.

Harnett—Daniel C. Davis, Delamare Nixon (colored), and A. H. Morris.

Grant—Wm. P. Pope, Jeffrey Sidney (colored) and Ezekiel Chadwick.

Holly—Dan'l Shaw, Peter Carr (colored) and Christopher Rowe.

Cape Fear—John St. Johns, Samuel Nixon, Jr. (colored) and J. W. Williams.

Caswell—Wm. A. Lamb, Richard Lewis (colored) and Andrew J. Mott.

Columbia—Samuel B. Rivenbark, Geo. Bordeaux (colored) and Maurice C. Collins.

Franklin—Wm. Robinson, Dians Deyano (colored) and Dan'l Sykes.

Lincoln—S. H. Bell, Miles Armstrong (colored) and W. J. Birns.

Union—Rufus Garris, David Pigford (colored) and Dr. H. F. Murphy.

Holden—Dawson T. Durham, John Penny (colored) and Robert N. Bloodworth.

Beyond this and the approving of sundry bills and claims against the county, the Commissioners did nothing. They will meet again to-day.

## For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5th, 1899.

An article in your paper of the 31st inst., headed "The Mills," and dated "Rocky Mount, March 30th," seems to require a word of explanation. The writer of the letter is endorsed as an "intelligent gentleman," but he may not know as much about the mail service as the Route Agents whom he characterizes as careless and incompetent. The regulations of the mail service require that all mail matter found in pouches which belongs to offices already passed, shall be deposited in the offices nearest on either side to where the daily mail trains pass each other. These two points on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad are Rocky Mount and Joyner's. The trains passing each other at a switch intermediate between these two points, so that mail matter not properly belonging to these offices is required to be deposited with them to be returned to offices where it properly belongs.

The delays spoken of and the number of letters left at the Rocky Mount office in one day for different offices, mostly on the line of road, is impossible to account for, and the latter can only be explained by the probability that the letters were all put in one package marked "Rocky Mount." Such packages Route Agents are not required to open, indeed they have not time to do so, and if misdirected, it is the fault of the Postmaster or clerk putting them up, and not of the Route Agent.

The Postmaster at Rocky Mount has been called upon for a further and fuller account of the matter which may throw some light upon the subject. Notwithstanding the above explanation, the Postmaster at Rocky Mount is an active, energetic gentleman, and attends to his duties with care and fidelity. The nine-tenths of mail matter delayed or misdelivered, arises from obscure and wrong direction. For instance, a package of papers is found directed to John Jones, of Edgecombe county, without any further designation, and the mail agent puts them off where he thinks they most likely belong. But if John Jones does not live in that county, why, then, the agent is charged with misdelivery. Suffice it to say that the Postmaster at Wilmington is an active, energetic gentleman, and attends to his duties with care and fidelity, and the Route Agents on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad are competent and faithful, and will compare favorably with the same class of agents on any other mail route.

Very, as ever, truly yours,

"IN TRANSIT."

## STATE NEWS.

IMMIGRANTS.—Some thirty Swiss immigrants have been imported by the farmers of Forestville, in this county.

Raleigh Standard.

CONFIRMED.—A dispatch from Washington to a gentleman in this city announces the confirmation of Calvin J. Rogers, Esq., as Postmaster for Raleigh.

Raleigh Standard.

APPOINTED.—We learn from a gentleman just from Washington that Col. W. F. Henderson has been appointed Assessor of the Sixth Congressional District, vice H. H. Helper.—Raleigh Standard.

Mr. John L. Smith, a member of the Board of County Commissioners for Craven county, died at his residence on Broad street, yesterday.

New Bern Jour. of Com.

FROST.—A pretty good frost fell in this section on Sunday night, but we have not learned that any damage was done to the fruit crop. The fruit trees just now are presenting the appearance of reanimated nature, and we hope that nothing will blight the prospect which they give forth.

Weldon News.

COTTON SCARPER.—Our ingenious foundryman, D. C. Richardson, Esq., has recently invented a cotton scarper, which is said by our cotton growers to be a splendid thing for the purposes intended. He has already ordered for a large number of them.—Weldon News.

FLOW FACTORY.—The plow factory of W. B. Dunn & Co., of Forestville in this county has turned out since the first of January six hundred plows of the patent known as the "Cotton Plow and Cultivator." Many of these plows have been sent to Georgia and other Southern States, and are pleased to learn that the entire number has been sold.—Raleigh Standard.

## OUR CHARLOTTE CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 2d, 1899.

Dear Editors:—I trust you will pardon me if I say a few words about the hotels of North Carolina. I believe some writers have classed North as "haphazard," "unplanned" and "4-d," and you will find in traveling this State some of each class; many, it is true, of the first, a great many of the second, and a few of the last. It is almost impossible when you depart from a place with a keen sense of perfect satisfaction, to refrain from saying a word or two in compliment of your host. Such were my feelings when I left the "Mansion House" and went up the Rutherford Railroad, and now that I have returned I have no cause to alter my opinion or restrain myself from saying a word or two in compliment to the "Granger's," in Goldsboro, the "Parcell," in Wilmington, and elsewhere, I have found every comfort, and whilst not detracting from the merits of others, I must say they are of the first class—they are "haphazard" hotels. An acquaintance remarked last week (he is given to satire sometimes) "that he had never seen a house called 'Planters House' that was decent." He was taken up at once by a stranger, and the following conversation ensued: "Stranger—I know the 'Planters House'—it is a very fine house." "Your friend turned on him with the rapidity of an eagle on the swoop and asked, 'Did they have any soap?' "Stranger—"Plenty of the best kind." "Your friend—"How long since you were there?" "Stranger—"Last week." "Your friend—"Last week, last week, you must have been over six months!" It would be no pleasant task to show up some of the would-be-called-hotels. They are simply impositions upon the public, where twenty-five cent dinners are charged a dollar for the "dollar a day" board, charged Fifth Avenue Hotel prices—the which if you protest against paying, the landlord becomes highly indignant.

Since writing you from Shelby, on the subject of completing the railroad from City, I have associated that the reason why the upper division is not finished is that the company cannot negotiate their bonds to get the money to be expended there. Capitalists are willing to loan if the money is to be expended in extending the part of the road which is paying well, like the part from Wilmington to Charlotte, while not a dollar can be had to extend on the Western division. And yet there are hundreds up here who either do not know that, or will not believe it, as they continue to raise the cry against the management.

I intimated that I should give you some idea of the iron mines of this section, but since writing I have seen an article in one of our newspapers, giving the names, situations and various other interesting things in regard to most of these in Gaston and Lincoln counties, so that a more elaborate article or two will be sufficient now. The High Shales furnaces are being run by Com. Wilkes, and are making rails and iron extensively. The three furnaces, "Rehoboth," "Vesuvius" and "Stone-wall" are run by Messrs. Lane & Co., not a partner, and they are making blooms, hollowware, castings, etc.; the "Rehoboth" being the only one producing hammered and rolled iron. The "Cold Blast" and "Iron" from these mines is more extensive than any in the United States, and the great Union City Wheel Company, of Jersey City, has heavy contracts with the makers for it. At present about fifty to sixty tons per week are shipped, and the amount will probably greatly increase.

Long ago, I saw in the Standard, that almost all the articles of value shipped over this division of the Railroad. By the time the trains are ready to run through to Wilmington the production will have increased enough to fill long trains for transportation to the seaboard. The route is through Norfolk, three hundred and fifty-five miles from this place, while the distance to your city is only about one hundred and eighty miles, being shorter one hundred and seventy-five miles. The paper mills up here have nearly abandoned the manufacture of any kind of paper but printing and wrapping. It is interesting to see a four horse load of wheat straw dumped in at one end of the mill and coming out fine strong wrapping paper at the other, and that by one almost continuous operation. Like most of the manufactures in North Carolina, the quality is superior and very durable. Mecklenburg is destined to be one of the garden counties of the State.

The spirit of improvement is abroad among farmers, and ere many years the backwoods will be made to produce four-fold as much as now. When you look at this busy, energetic, thriving town, at its immense business, at the manufactures already established and those springing up, at her cultivated and refined society, at her churches, her schools, her mercantile, her capitalist, her store, her firm and self-reliant men, you cannot but feel that her energy will be felt in all the section around, and the same spirit be infused into all classes brought under her influence.

Very, as ever, truly yours, "IN TRANSIT."

A Point Well Made.

In the debate in the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. Jacobs, (Democrat) made the following point. Said Mr. Jacobs:

Mr. Speaker, I have given the gentleman (Mr. Husted, Republican), credit for making an eloquent speech, and he certainly made an eloquent speech. I had, however, almost forgotten to allude to what seemed to me to be the most eloquent portion of his remarks, when he was urging that loyalty should be rewarded. It was in the description of that great battle of the West or Southwest (Mt. Freedom) when he pictured to us in glowing language the armies of both sides; the defeat of our forces, the rally and the eventual triumph of our army. He said that I really thought the gentleman was eloquent; that while he spoke another great event in the military history of our country came fresh to my mind. It was, sir, on the decisive field of Gettysburg, when the rebel General Lee directed one of his most able lieutenants to pierce the Union center—which done would have ended the rebellion, and disastrously for the republic. But there was in command of that centre a brave and gallant soldier, a man who knew how to lead his troops to battle and to victory. A Democratic soldier, sir! There was in command of that centre a man who, when this great lieutenant of the rebel hordes came thundering on, hurled back his forces and saved the republic. What is the result? The rebel lieutenant is rewarded by a Federal appointment, and the Federal general is sent into exile in the wilds of Dakota. This is rewarding loyalty! This is giving to these brave men who upheld the standard of the republic so nobly their due! How do you reward for it? Is it because this Republic can partly, so overgrown with pride, to full of lost of power, dare not do justice even to the men who periled their lives in the defence of the republic?

Mr. LaBan—To whom do you allude?

Mr. Jacobs—To the rebel Gen. Longstreet and General Hancock.

## THE TWO CIVILIZATIONS.

Don Platt Contrasts New England and the South—Plain Talk from an Independent Western Man.

Don Platt, the witty and plain spoken Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, recently alluded, in one of his letters, to the strong love of home that prevails at the South, as forming the basis of much that he regards as admirable in the Southern character. For this he was bitterly attacked by the Cincinnati Gazette. From the spirited rejoinder of Don Platt we make some extracts:

A kind friend sent me the compliment of a column clipped from some issue of the Gazette, which the leading editor of that solemn old organ takes to pieces as a part of my Arlington letter. I wish he had not done it. Like the famous eunuch, I would have come down had he given me a chance. I was ready to admit that I was under the spell of the "home" idea, and forth "the froth of cold imagination," after indulging "to bring forth a sentiment." There is so much delicate poetic fancy in the columns of this venerable organ—there is such a quantity of tender, of letters, to the strong love of home, and great financier, that I hasten to acknowledge my master, and beg forgiveness for the sin of attempting sentiment on the heights of Arlington. I say again, "An I thought he had been vain, and so coming in feebly" by Jove, had I known that he would even condescend to read my poor stuff, would have cut the sentiment, and given him some solid figures, on which to feast his statistical soul.

Nay, I would have gone further, and confessed that the Yankee love of locality surpasses in strength all other love known to mankind. I would have counselled to indulge in that impious belief, once my favorite, that had Adam and Eve been Yankees, they would not have waited for the Lord to expel them from the Garden of Eden, but would have emigrated long before, and gone to speculating in wild lands.

I would have sworn that the love of home was a great love in New England, and found expression in the quiet repose of the household, that was without parallel in any other land. I would have denied that it was common for children to quarrel over the support of the aged parent, or that the aged parent ever charged the dear children a weekly stipend for board. I would have repudiated with indignation the charge that the calendar of horrible crimes illustrated by love of money shown by New England, is heavier than that of any other civilized people known to the world. I would have shut my eyes to the matrimonial infidelities and divorces, that make that Yankee community, called Chicago, so infamous. I would have sworn that the love of home was so intense, that it passed down from generation to generation of tender Yankees, who would die in cold blood rather than part with a foot of the loved locality, for a slight advance. I would have sworn to this, and more, if I had not have thought of it, rather than stretched out to you, the leading length of a column in this ancient journal.

I could have admitted much if not all of this, and yet maintained what I meant to assert. I had no idea of running a comparison between the moral condition of the north and that of the south. A man may be as pure and upright as Charles Sumner, and yet have no love of home or attachment for the locality home has made sacred. He may be a wicked man, and yet be attached to the little surroundings made dear by his feelings, and his love for his wife and children. The Arab in his tent may be as good a creature, in a moral point of view, as the Swiss peasant in his cottage. What I endeavored to say in my letter was that the love of home existed at the South, but was not the same as at the North. I never heard this disputed before. And in this love of home I find the foundation for a better civilization than one of force, pride or property. The very illustrations offered by the editor prove the existence of my position. A man may adorn his dwelling with the most costly and tasteful supply, and yet sell the home to strangers without a pang of regret. Paintings and statuary and architecture may make it valuable without making it precious. The fact that in our little town we have a man in command of a large estate, that there the wife loved, believed in and trusted, and the dear children were born, or grew up and sickened and died, make it and all its surrounding dear to us beyond the mere valuation in money. I helped to burn houses in the Shenandoah Valley that were on fire from the day of the New England friends would have snapped their fingers at the loss, for the value in money was small; but the people of the valley fought to the death for those homes because they were homes.

Of course my friend will sneer at this, and call it another piece of sentiment, given ten up to order. It is common to do so with people who, not feeling it, fail to understand and appreciate.

Nor is his reference to emigration any happier. A New Englander sells out to strangers and seeks new lands from a wish to better his condition in a pecuniary way. The Southern farmer leaves his home, and goes out into the world, leaving the old homestead in the keeping of the family, and cherishes its memory with life. And in this way the south has come to be one great family. And Virginia seemed to such out of emigration, and territory such emigration had conquered. This is not the civilization of New England. A man there does not have a love for his home—but as the learned editor tells us with such charming naïveté, he has a pride in it. He adorns it with beautiful things, and there he sits, and waits for the day when he goes out into the world, leaving the old homestead in the keeping of the family, and cherishes its memory with life. And in this way the south has come to be one great family. And Virginia seemed to such out of emigration, and territory such emigration had conquered. This is not the civilization of New England. A man there does not have a love for his home—but as the learned editor tells us with such charming naïveté, he has a pride in it. He adorns it with beautiful things, and there he sits, and waits for the day when he goes out into the world, leaving the old homestead in the keeping of the family, and cherishes its memory with life. And in this way the south has come to be one great family. And Virginia seemed to such out of emigration, and territory such emigration had conquered. This is not the civilization of New England. A man there does not have a love for his home—but as the learned editor tells us with such charming naïveté, he has a pride in it. He adorns it with beautiful things, and there he sits, and waits for the day when he goes out into the world, leaving the old homestead in the keeping of the family, and cherishes its memory with life. And in this way the south has come to be one great family. And Virginia seemed to such out of emigration, and territory such emigration had conquered. This is not the civilization of New England. A man there does not have a love for his home—but as the learned editor tells us with such charming naïveté, he has a pride in it. He adorns it with beautiful things, and there he sits, and waits for the day when he goes out into the world, leaving the old homestead in the keeping of the family, and cherishes its memory with life. And in this way the south has come to be one great family. And Virginia seemed to such out of emigration, and territory such emigration had conquered. This is not the civilization of New England. A man there does not have a love for his home—but as the learned editor tells us with such charming naïveté, he has a pride in it. He adorns it with beautiful things, and there he sits, and waits for the day when he goes out into the world, leaving the old homestead in the keeping of the family, and cherishes its memory with life. And in this way the south has come to be one great family. And Virginia seemed to such out of emigration, and territory such emigration had conquered. This is not the civilization of New England. A man there does not have a love for his home—but as the learned editor tells us with such charming naïveté, he has a pride in it. He adorns it with beautiful things, and there he sits, and waits for the day when he goes out into the world, leaving the old homestead in the keeping of the family, and cherishes its memory with life. And in this way the south has come to be one great family. And Virginia seemed to such out of emigration, and territory such emigration had conquered. This is not the civilization of New England. A man there does not have a love for his home—but as the learned editor tells us with such charming naïveté, he has a pride in it. He adorns it with beautiful things, and there he sits, and waits for the day when he goes out into the world, leaving the old homestead in the keeping of the family, and cherishes its memory with life. And in this way the south has come to be one great family. And Virginia seemed to such out of emigration, and territory such emigration had conquered. This is not the civilization of New England. A man there does not have a love for his home—but as the learned editor tells us with such charming naïveté, he has a pride in it. He adorns it with beautiful things, and there he sits, and waits for the day when